

### **Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

#### **Listing of Claims:**

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim [[1]] 7, further comprising:  
normalizing the difference in order to obtain an image that is reflectance-neutral and which represents variations in gradient, that is, a derivative of the height function of the surface.
3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein the difference is normalized by division by a sum ( $I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y)$ ) of the recorded intensities of the surface.
4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the sum ( $I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y)$ ) of the recorded intensities over the surface is used to obtain an essentially topographically neutral reflectance image of the surface.

5. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim [[1]] 7, further comprising:

recording the intensity of the first image with light incident from a first direction; and

recording the intensity of the second image with light incident from a second direction that is opposite to the reflection angle of the first direction.

6. (Cancelled)

7. (Currently Amended) ~~The method according to claim 6, further comprising~~

A method for determining a surface illuminated by incident light by recording the intensity ( $I_1(x,y)$ ) in light reflected from the surface in a first image thereof and by recording the intensity ( $I_2(x,y)$ ) in light reflected from the surface in a second image thereof, taken with another angle of illumination and complementary to the first image, comprising:

recording the intensity of only diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images;

determining the difference between the recorded intensities of diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images in order to obtain a representation that emphasizes variations in gradient of the surface;

calculating the derivative of the area by

$$f'_x(x,y) \approx \frac{1}{\tan \gamma} \frac{I_1(x,y) - I_2(x,y)}{I_1(x,y) - I_2(x,y)}$$

where  $\gamma$  is the angle of incidence of the light; and

Fourier transformation of the derivative and multiplication thereof by a Wiener filter in order to suppress noise in the recorded intensities.

8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7, further comprising:

integrating the derivative in order to obtain the height function of the surface.

9. (Currently Amended) ~~The method according to claim 1, further comprising:~~

A method for determining a surface illuminated by incident light by recording the intensity ( $I_1(x,y)$ ) in light reflected from the surface in a first image thereof and by recording the intensity ( $I_2(x,y)$ ) in light reflected from the surface in a second image thereof, taken with another angle of illumination and complementary to the first image, comprising:

recording the intensity of only diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images;

determining the difference between the recorded intensities of diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images in order to obtain a representation that emphasizes variations in gradient of the surface; and

polarizing the incident light and thereto crosswise polarization of the reflected light in order to eliminate reflections in the surface and obtain the said diffusely reflected light.

10. (Currently Amended) ~~The method according to claim 1,~~

A method for determining a surface illuminated by incident light by recording the intensity ( $I_1(x,y)$ ) in light reflected from the surface in a first image thereof and by recording the intensity ( $I_1(x,y)$ ) in light reflected from the surface in a second image thereof, taken with another angle of illumination and complementary to the first image, comprising:

recording the intensity of only diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images, wherein the first image is recorded with light in a first wavelength region and that the second image is recorded with light in a second wavelength region, distinct from the first wavelength region; and

determining the difference between the recorded intensities of diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images in order to obtain a representation that emphasizes variations in gradient of the surface.

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the first image is recorded by illumination with light of a first frequency and that the second image is recorded by illumination with light of a second frequency that deviates from the first frequency.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, further comprising:  
recording the first and the second images simultaneously.

13. (Currently Amended) Use of the method according to claim [[1]] 7 for determining the topography of a paper surface.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, further comprising:  
recording the first and the second images simultaneously.

16. (New) The method according to claim 9, further comprising:  
normalizing the difference in order to obtain an image that is reflectance-neutral and which represents variations in gradient, that is, a derivative of the height function of the surface.

17. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the difference is normalized by division by a sum ( $I_1(x,y) + I_2(x,y)$ ) of the recorded intensities of the surface.

18. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the sum ( $I_1(x,y) + I_2(x,y)$ ) of the recorded intensities over the surface is used to obtain an essentially topographically neutral reflectance image of the surface.

19. (New) The method according to claim 9, further comprising:  
recording the intensity of the first image with light incident from a first direction; and

recording the intensity of the second image with light incident from a second direction that is opposite to the reflection angle of the first direction.

20. (New) Use of the method according to claim 9 for determining the topography of a paper surface.

21. (New) The method according to claim 10, further comprising:

normalizing the difference in order to obtain an image that is reflectance-neutral and which represents variations in gradient, that is, a derivative of the height function of the surface.

22. (New) The method according to claim 21, wherein the difference is normalized by division by a sum ( $I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y)$ ) of the recorded intensities of the surface.

23. (New) The method according to claim 22, wherein the sum ( $I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y)$ ) of the recorded intensities over the surface is used to obtain an essentially topographically neutral reflectance image of the surface.

24. (New) The method according to claim 10, further comprising:

recording the intensity of the first image with light incident from a first direction; and

recording the intensity of the second image with light incident from a second direction that is opposite to the reflection angle of the first direction.

25. (New) Use of the method according to claim 10 for determining the topography of a paper surface.